

Implementing field extensions of the form $\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{b}]^*$

René Thiemann

March 17, 2025

Abstract

We apply data refinement to implement the real numbers, where we support all numbers in the field extension $\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{b}]$, i.e., all numbers of the form $p + q\sqrt{b}$ for rational numbers p and q and some fixed natural number b . To this end, we also developed algorithms to precisely compute roots of a rational number, and to perform a factorization of natural numbers which eliminates duplicate prime factors.

Our results have been used to certify termination proofs which involve polynomial interpretations over the reals.

Contents

1	Introduction	1
2	Auxiliary lemmas which might be moved into the Isabelle distribution.	2
3	Prime products	2
4	A representation of real numbers via triples	9
5	A unique representation of real numbers via triples	19

1 Introduction

It has been shown that polynomial interpretations over the reals are strictly more powerful for termination proving than polynomial interpretations over the rationals. To this end, also automated termination prover started to generate such interpretations. [3, 4, 5, 7, 8]. However, for all current implementations, only reals of the form $p + q \cdot \sqrt{b}$ are generated where b is some fixed natural number and p and q may be arbitrary rationals, i.e., we get numbers within $\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{b}]$.

*This research is supported by FWF (Austrian Science Fund) project P22767-N13.

To support these termination proofs in our certifier CeTA [6], we therefore required executable functions on $\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{b}]$, which can then be used as an implementation type for the reals. Here, we used ideas from [1, 2] to provide a sufficiently powerful partial implementations via data refinement.

2 Auxiliary lemmas which might be moved into the Isabelle distribution.

```

theory Real-Impl-Auxiliary
imports
  HOL-Computational-Algebra.Primes
begin

lemma multiplicity-prime:
  assumes p: prime (i :: nat) and ji: j ≠ i
  shows multiplicity j i = 0
  using assms
  by (metis dvd-refl prime-nat-iff multiplicity-eq-zero-iff
      multiplicity-unit-left multiplicity-zero)

end

```

3 Prime products

```

theory Prime-Product
imports
  Real-Impl-Auxiliary
  Sqrt-Babylonian.Sqrt-Babylonian
begin

```

Prime products are natural numbers where no prime factor occurs more than once.

definition *prime-product*

where *prime-product* (*n* :: *nat*) = ($\forall p$. *prime* *p* \longrightarrow *multiplicity p n* \leq 1)

The main property is that whenever b_1 and b_2 are different prime products, then $p_1 + q_1\sqrt{b_1} = p_2 + q_2\sqrt{b_2}$ implies $(p_1, q_1, b_1) = (p_2, q_2, b_2)$ for all rational numbers p_1, q_1, p_2, q_2 . This is the key property to uniquely represent numbers in $\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{b}]$ by triples. In the following we develop an algorithm to decompose any natural number n into $n = s^2 \cdot p$ for some s and prime product p .

function *prime-product-factor-main* :: *nat* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *nat* \times *nat* **where**

prime-product-factor-main *factor-sq* *factor-pr* *limit* *n* *i* =
 (*if* *i* \leq *limit* \wedge *i* \geq 2 *then*
 (*if* *i* *dvd* *n*

```

    then (let n' = n div i in
      (if i dvd n' then
        let n'' = n' div i in
          prime-product-factor-main (factor-sq * i) factor-pr (nat (root-nat-floor
3 n'')) n'' i
        else
          (case sqrt-nat n' of
            Cons sn - => (factor-sq * sn, factor-pr * i)
            | [] => prime-product-factor-main factor-sq (factor-pr * i) (nat
(root-nat-floor 3 n')) n' (Suc i)
          )
        )
      )
    else
      prime-product-factor-main factor-sq factor-pr limit n (Suc i)
  else
    (factor-sq, factor-pr * n) by pat-completeness auto

```

termination

proof –

```

let ?m1 = λ (factor-sq :: nat, factor-pr :: nat, limit :: nat, n :: nat, i :: nat). n
let ?m2 = λ (factor-sq, factor-pr, limit, n, i). (Suc limit - i)
{
  fix i
  have 2 ≤ i ⇒ Suc 0 < i * i using one-less-mult[of i i] by auto
} note * = this
show ?thesis
  using wf-measures [of [?m1, ?m2]]
  by rule (auto simp add: * elim!: dvdE split: if-splits)

```

qed

lemma *prime-product-factor-main*: **assumes** $\neg (\exists s. s * s = n)$

and $limit = nat (root-nat-floor 3 n)$

and $m = factor-sq * factor-sq * factor-pr * n$

and $prime-product-factor-main factor-sq factor-pr limit n i = (sq, p)$

and $i \geq 2$

and $\bigwedge j. j \geq 2 \implies j < i \implies \neg j \text{ dvd } n$

and $\bigwedge j. \text{prime } j \implies j < i \implies \text{multiplicity } j \text{ factor-pr} \leq 1$

and $\bigwedge j. \text{prime } j \implies j \geq i \implies \text{multiplicity } j \text{ factor-pr} = 0$

and $factor-pr > 0$

shows $m = sq * sq * p \wedge \text{prime-product } p$

using *assms*

proof (*induct factor-sq factor-pr limit n i rule: prime-product-factor-main.induct*)

case (1 *factor-sq factor-pr limit n i*)

note *IH* = 1(1–3)

note *prems* = 1(4–)

note *simp* = *prems*(4)[*unfolded prime-product-factor-main.simps*[of *factor-sq factor-pr limit n i*]]

show ?*case*

```

proof (cases  $i \leq \text{limit}$ )
  case True note  $i = \text{this}$ 
    with  $\text{prems}(5)$  have  $\text{cond}: i \leq \text{limit} \wedge i \geq 2$  and  $*$ :  $(i \leq \text{limit} \wedge i \geq 2) =$ 
True by blast+
    note  $\text{IH} = \text{IH}[\text{OF } \text{cond}]$ 
    note  $\text{simp} = \text{simp}[\text{unfolded } * \text{ if-True}]$ 
    show ?thesis
    proof (cases  $i \text{ dvd } n$ )
      case False
        hence  $*$ :  $(i \text{ dvd } n) = \text{False}$  by simp
        note  $\text{simp} = \text{simp}[\text{unfolded } * \text{ if-False}]$ 
        note  $\text{IH} = \text{IH}(3)[\text{OF } \text{False } \text{prems}(1-3) \text{ simp}]$ 
        show ?thesis
        proof (rule IH)
          fix  $j$ 
          assume  $2: 2 \leq j$  and  $j: j < \text{Suc } i$ 
          from  $\text{prems}(6)[\text{OF } 2] j$  False
          show  $\neg j \text{ dvd } n$  by (cases  $j = i$ , auto)
        next
          fix  $j :: \text{nat}$ 
          assume  $j: j < \text{Suc } i$  prime  $j$ 
          with  $\text{prems}(7-8)[\text{of } j]$ 
          show  $\text{multiplicity } j \text{ factor-pr} \leq 1$  by (cases  $j = i$ , auto)
        qed (insert  $\text{prems}(8-9)$  cond, auto)
      next
        case True note  $\text{mod} = \text{this}$ 
        hence  $(i \text{ dvd } n) = \text{True}$  by simp
        note  $\text{simp} = \text{simp}[\text{unfolded } \text{this if-True } \text{Let-def}]$ 
        note  $\text{IH} = \text{IH}(1,2)[\text{OF } \text{True } \text{refl}]$ 
        show ?thesis
        proof (cases  $i \text{ dvd } n \text{ div } i$ )
          case True
            hence  $*$ :  $(i \text{ dvd } n \text{ div } i) = \text{True}$  by auto
            define  $n'$  where  $n' = n \text{ div } i \text{ div } i$ 
            from  $\text{mod } \text{True}$  have  $n: n = n' * i * i$  by (auto simp: n'-def dvd-eq-mod-eq-0)
            note  $\text{simp} = \text{simp}[\text{unfolded } * \text{ if-True } \text{split}]$ 
            note  $\text{IH} = \text{IH}(1)[\text{OF } \text{True } \text{refl} - \text{refl} - \text{simp } \text{prems}(5) - \text{prems}(7-9)]$ 
            show ?thesis
            proof (rule IH)
              show  $m = \text{factor-sq} * i * (\text{factor-sq} * i) * \text{factor-pr} * (n \text{ div } i \text{ div } i)$ 
              unfolding  $\text{prems}(3)$   $n'$ -def[symmetric]
              unfolding  $n$  by (auto simp: field-simps)
            next
              fix  $j$ 
              assume  $2 \leq j$   $j < i$ 
              from  $\text{prems}(6)[\text{OF } \text{this}]$  have  $\neg j \text{ dvd } n$  by auto
              thus  $\neg j \text{ dvd } n \text{ div } i \text{ div } i$ 
              by (metis dvd-mult n n'-def mult.commute)
            next

```

```

show  $\neg (\exists s. s * s = n \text{ div } i \text{ div } i)$ 
proof
  assume  $\exists s. s * s = n \text{ div } i \text{ div } i$ 
  then obtain  $s$  where  $s * s = n \text{ div } i \text{ div } i$  by auto
  hence  $(s * i) * (s * i) = n$  unfolding  $n$  by auto
  with prems(1) show False by blast
qed
qed
next
case False
define  $n'$  where  $n' = n \text{ div } i$ 
from mod True have  $n: n = n' * i$  by (auto simp: n'-def dvd-eq-mod-eq-0)
have prime: prime i
  unfolding prime-nat-iff
proof (intro conjI allI impI)
  fix  $m$ 
  assume  $m: m \text{ dvd } i$ 
  hence  $m \text{ dvd } n$  unfolding  $n$  by auto
  with prems(6)[of m] have choice:  $m \leq 1 \vee m \geq i$  by arith
  from  $m$  prems(5) have  $m > 0$ 
  by (metis dvd-0-left-iff le0 le-antisym neq0-conv zero-neq-numeral)
  with choice have choice:  $m = 1 \vee m \geq i$  by arith
  from  $m$  prems(5) have  $m \leq i$ 
  by (metis False div-by-0 dvd-refl dvd-imp-le gr0I)
  with choice
  show  $m = 1 \vee m = i$  by auto
qed (insert prems(5), auto)
from False have  $(i \text{ dvd } n \text{ div } i) = \text{False}$  by auto
note simp = simp[unfolded this if-False]
note IH = IH(2)[OF False - - refl]
from prime have  $i > 0$  by (simp add: prime-gt-0-nat)

show ?thesis
proof (cases sqrt-nat (n div i))
  case (Cons s)
  note simp = simp[unfolded Cons list.simps]
  hence  $sq: sq = \text{factor-sq} * s$  and  $p: p = \text{factor-pr} * i$  by auto
  from arg-cong[OF Cons, of set] have  $s * s = n \text{ div } i$  by auto
  have  $pp: \text{prime-product} (\text{factor-pr} * i)$ 
  unfolding prime-product-def
proof safe
  fix  $m :: \text{nat}$  assume  $m: \text{prime } m$ 
  consider  $i < m \mid i > m \mid i = m$  by force
  thus multiplicity m (factor-pr * i)  $\leq 1$ 
  by cases (insert prems(7)[of m] prems(8)[of m] prems(9) <i > 0> prime
  simp-all add: multiplicity-prime prime-elem-multiplicity-mult-distrib)
qed
show ?thesis unfolding  $sq$   $p$  prems(3)  $n$  unfolding  $n'$ -def  $s$  [symmetric]

```

```

    using pp by auto
next
case Nil
note simp = simp[unfolded Nil list.simps]
from arg-cong[OF Nil, of set] have  $\neg (\exists x. x * x = n \text{ div } i)$  by simp
note IH = IH[OF Nil this - simp]
show ?thesis
proof (rule IH)
  show  $m = \text{factor-sq} * \text{factor-sq} * (\text{factor-pr} * i) * (n \text{ div } i)$ 
    unfolding prems(3) n by auto
next
fix j
assume *:  $2 \leq j < i$ 
show  $\neg j \text{ dvd } n \text{ div } i$ 
proof
  assume j:  $j \text{ dvd } n \text{ div } i$ 
  with False have  $j \neq i$  by auto
  with * have  $2 \leq j < i$  by auto
  from prems(6)[OF this] j
  show False unfolding n
    by (metis dvd-mult n n'-def mult.commute)
qed
next
fix j :: nat
assume Suc i  $\leq j$  and j-prime: prime j
hence ij:  $i \leq j$  and  $j: j \neq i$  by auto
have 0: multiplicity j i = 0 using prime j by (rule multiplicity-prime)
show multiplicity j (factor-pr * i) = 0
  unfolding prems(8)[OF j-prime ij] 0
  using prime j-prime  $j < 0 < \text{factor-pr}$   $\langle \text{multiplicity } j \text{ factor-pr} = 0 \rangle$ 
  by (subst prime-elem-multiplicity-mult-distrib) (auto simp: multiplicity-prime)
next
fix j
assume j < Suc i and j-prime: prime j
hence j < i  $\vee j = i$  by auto
thus multiplicity j (factor-pr * i)  $\leq 1$ 
proof
  assume j = i
  with prems(8)[of i] prime j-prime  $\langle 0 < \text{factor-pr} \rangle$  show ?thesis
    by (subst prime-elem-multiplicity-mult-distrib) auto
next
assume ji:  $j < i$ 
hence  $j \neq i$  by auto
from prems(7)[OF j-prime ji] multiplicity-prime[OF prime this]
  prime j-prime  $\langle 0 < \text{factor-pr} \rangle$ 
  show ?thesis by (subst prime-elem-multiplicity-mult-distrib) auto
qed
qed (insert prems(5,9), auto)

```

```

    qed
  qed
  qed
next
  case False
  hence  $(i \leq \text{limit} \wedge i \geq 2) = \text{False}$  by auto
  note simp = simp[unfolded this if-False]
  hence sq:  $sq = \text{factor-sq}$  and p:  $p = \text{factor-pr} * n$  by auto
  show ?thesis
  proof
    show  $m = sq * sq * p$  unfolding sq p prems(3) by simp
    show prime-product p unfolding prime-product-def
    proof safe
      fix m :: nat assume m: prime m
      from prems(1) have n1:  $n > 1$  by (cases n, auto, case-tac nat, auto)
      hence n0:  $n > 0$  by auto
      have  $i > \text{limit}$  using False by auto
      from this[unfolded prems(2)] have less:  $\text{int } i \geq \text{root-nat-floor } 3 \ n + 1$  by
auto
      have  $\text{int } n < (\text{root-nat-floor } 3 \ n + 1) ^ 3$  by (rule root-nat-floor-upper,
auto)
      also have  $\dots \leq \text{int } i ^ 3$  by (rule power-mono[OF less, of 3], auto)
      finally have n-i3:  $n < i ^ 3$ 
      by (metis of-nat-less-iff of-nat-power [symmetric])
      {
        fix m
        assume m: prime m multiplicity m n > 0
        hence mp:  $m \in \text{prime-factors } n$ 
          by (auto simp: prime-factors-multiplicity)
        hence md:  $m \text{ dvd } n$ 
          by auto
        then obtain k where  $n = m * k$  ..
        from mp have pm: prime m by auto
        hence m2:  $m \geq 2$  and m0:  $m > 0$  by (auto simp: prime-nat-iff)
        from prems(6)[OF m2] md have mi:  $m \geq i$  by force
        {
          assume multiplicity m n  $\neq 1$ 
          with m have  $\exists k. \text{multiplicity } m \ n = 2 + k$  by presburger
          then obtain j where mult:  $\text{multiplicity } m \ n = 2 + j$  ..
          from n0 n have k:  $k > 0$  by auto
          from mult m0 k n m have multiplicity m k  $> 0$ 
            by (auto simp: prime-elem-multiplicity-mult-distrib)
          with m have mp:  $m \in \text{prime-factors } k$ 
            by (auto simp: prime-factors-multiplicity)
          hence md:  $m \text{ dvd } k$  by (auto simp: k)
          then obtain l where  $k = m * l$  ..
          note  $n = n[\text{unfolded } kml]$ 
          from n have l dvd n by auto
          with prems(6)[of l] have  $l \leq 1 \vee l \geq i$  by arith
        }
      }
    }
  }

```

```

    with n n0 have l: l = 1 ∨ l ≥ i by auto
    from n prems(1) have l ≠ 1 by auto
    with l have l: l ≥ i by auto
    from mult-le-mono[OF mult-le-mono[OF mi mi] l]
    have n ≥ i^3 unfolding n by (auto simp: power3-eq-cube)
    with n-i3 have False by auto
  }
  with mi m
  have multiplicity m n = 1 ∧ m ≥ i by auto
} note n = this
have multiplicity m p = multiplicity m factor-pr + multiplicity m n
  unfolding p using prems(1,9) m ⟨n > 0⟩
  by (auto simp: prime-elem-multiplicity-mult-distrib)
also have ... ≤ 1
proof (cases m < i)
  case True
  from prems(7)[of m] n[of m] True m show ?thesis by force
next
  case False
  hence m ≥ i by auto
  from prems(8)[OF m(1) this] n[of m] m show ?thesis by force
qed
finally show multiplicity m p ≤ 1 .
qed
qed
qed
qed

```

definition *prime-product-factor* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \times \text{nat}$ **where**
prime-product-factor n = (case sqrt-nat n of
 (Cons s -) \Rightarrow (s,1)
 | [] \Rightarrow *prime-product-factor-main* 1 1 (nat (root-nat-floor 3 n)) n 2)

lemma *prime-product-one*[simp, intro]: *prime-product* 1
 unfolding *prime-product-def* *multiplicity-one-nat* **by** auto

lemma *prime-product-factor*: **assumes** pf: *prime-product-factor* n = (sq,p)
shows n = sq * sq * p ∧ *prime-product* p
proof (cases sqrt-nat n)
 case (Cons s)
 from pf[unfolded *prime-product-factor-def* Cons] arg-cong[OF Cons, of set]
prime-product-one
 show ?thesis **by** auto
next
 case Nil
 from arg-cong[OF Nil, of set] have nsq: $\neg (\exists s. s * s = n)$ **by** auto
 show ?thesis
 by (rule *prime-product-factor-main*[OF nsq refl, of - 1 1 2], unfold *multiplic-*


```

ity-one,
  insert pf[unfolded prime-product-factor-def Nil], auto)
qed

end

```

4 A representation of real numbers via triples

```

theory Real-Impl
imports
  Sqrt-Babylonian.Sqrt-Babylonian
begin

```

We represent real numbers of the form $p + q \cdot \sqrt{b}$ for $p, q \in \mathbb{Q}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$ by triples (p, q, b) . However, we require the invariant that \sqrt{b} is irrational. Most binary operations are implemented via partial functions where the common the restriction is that the numbers b in both triples have to be identical. So, we support addition of $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}$, but not $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}$.

The set of natural numbers whose sqrt is irrational

```

definition sqrt-irrat = { q :: nat.  $\neg (\exists p. p * p = \text{rat-of-nat } q)$  }

```

```

lemma sqrt-irrat: assumes choice:  $q = 0 \vee b \in \text{sqrt-irrat}$ 
and eq:  $\text{real-of-rat } p + \text{real-of-rat } q * \text{sqrt } (\text{of-nat } b) = 0$ 
shows  $q = 0$ 
using choice
proof (cases  $q = 0$ )
case False
with choice have sqrt-irrat:  $b \in \text{sqrt-irrat}$  by blast
from eq have  $\text{real-of-rat } q * \text{sqrt } (\text{of-nat } b) = \text{real-of-rat } (- p)$ 
by (auto simp: of-rat-minus)
then obtain p where  $\text{real-of-rat } q * \text{sqrt } (\text{of-nat } b) = \text{real-of-rat } p$  by blast
from arg-cong[OF this, of  $\lambda x. x * x$ ] have  $\text{real-of-rat } (q * q) * (\text{sqrt } (\text{of-nat } b) * \text{sqrt } (\text{of-nat } b)) =$ 
 $\text{real-of-rat } (p * p)$  by (auto simp: field-simps of-rat-mult)
also have  $\text{sqrt } (\text{of-nat } b) * \text{sqrt } (\text{of-nat } b) = \text{of-nat } b$  by simp
finally have  $\text{real-of-rat } (q * q * \text{rat-of-nat } b) = \text{real-of-rat } (p * p)$  by (auto simp: of-rat-mult)
hence  $q * q * (\text{rat-of-nat } b) = p * p$  by auto
from arg-cong[OF this, of  $\lambda x. x / (q * q)$ ]
have  $(p / q) * (p / q) = \text{rat-of-nat } b$  using False by (auto simp: field-simps)
with sqrt-irrat show ?thesis unfolding sqrt-irrat-def by blast
qed

```

To represent numbers of the form $p + q \cdot \sqrt{b}$, use mini algebraic numbers, i.e., triples (p, q, b) with irrational \sqrt{b} .

```

typedef mini-alg =
  {(p,q,b) | (p :: rat) (q :: rat) (b :: nat).
   q = 0  $\vee$  b  $\in$  sqrt-irrat}

```

by auto

setup-lifting *type-definition-mini-alg*

lift-definition *real-of* :: *mini-alg* \Rightarrow *real* **is**
 $\lambda (p,q,b). \text{ of-rat } p + \text{ of-rat } q * \text{ sqrt } (\text{ of-nat } b) .$

lift-definition *ma-of-rat* :: *rat* \Rightarrow *mini-alg* **is** $\lambda x. (x,0,0)$ **by** auto

lift-definition *ma-rat* :: *mini-alg* \Rightarrow *rat* **is** *fst* .
lift-definition *ma-base* :: *mini-alg* \Rightarrow *nat* **is** *snd o snd* .
lift-definition *ma-coeff* :: *mini-alg* \Rightarrow *rat* **is** *fst o snd* .

lift-definition *ma-uminus* :: *mini-alg* \Rightarrow *mini-alg* **is**
 $\lambda (p1,q1,b1). (- p1, - q1, b1)$ **by** auto

lift-definition *ma-compatible* :: *mini-alg* \Rightarrow *mini-alg* \Rightarrow *bool* **is**
 $\lambda (p1,q1,b1) (p2,q2,b2). q1 = 0 \vee q2 = 0 \vee b1 = b2 .$

definition *ma-normalize* :: *rat* \times *rat* \times *nat* \Rightarrow *rat* \times *rat* \times *nat* **where**
ma-normalize $x \equiv \text{ case } x \text{ of } (a,b,c) \Rightarrow \text{ if } b = 0 \text{ then } (a,0,0) \text{ else } (a,b,c)$

lemma *ma-normalize-case[simp]*: (*case* *ma-normalize* r *of* $(a,b,c) \Rightarrow \text{ real-of-rat } a + \text{ real-of-rat } b * \text{ sqrt } (\text{ of-nat } c)$
 $= (\text{ case } r \text{ of } (a,b,c) \Rightarrow \text{ real-of-rat } a + \text{ real-of-rat } b * \text{ sqrt } (\text{ of-nat } c))$
by (*cases* r , *auto simp: ma-normalize-def*)

lift-definition *ma-plus* :: *mini-alg* \Rightarrow *mini-alg* \Rightarrow *mini-alg* **is**
 $\lambda (p1,q1,b1) (p2,q2,b2). \text{ if } q1 = 0 \text{ then } (p1 + p2, q2, b2) \text{ else } \text{ ma-normalize } (p1 + p2, q1 + q2, b1)$ **by** (*auto simp: ma-normalize-def*)

lift-definition *ma-times* :: *mini-alg* \Rightarrow *mini-alg* \Rightarrow *mini-alg* **is**
 $\lambda (p1,q1,b1) (p2,q2,b2). \text{ if } q1 = 0 \text{ then } \text{ ma-normalize } (p1*p2, p1*q2, b2) \text{ else } \text{ ma-normalize } (p1*p2 + \text{ of-nat } b2*q1*q2, p1*q2 + q1*p2, b1)$ **by** (*auto simp: ma-normalize-def*)

lift-definition *ma-inverse* :: *mini-alg* \Rightarrow *mini-alg* **is**
 $\lambda (p,q,b). \text{ let } d = \text{ inverse } (p * p - \text{ of-nat } b * q * q) \text{ in } \text{ ma-normalize } (p * d, - q * d, b)$ **by** (*auto simp: Let-def ma-normalize-def*)

lift-definition *ma-floor* :: *mini-alg* \Rightarrow *int* **is**
 $\lambda (p,q,b). \text{ case } (\text{ quotient-of } p, \text{ quotient-of } q) \text{ of } ((z1,n1),(z2,n2)) \Rightarrow$
 $\text{ let } z2n1 = z2 * n1; z1n2 = z1 * n2; n12 = n1 * n2; \text{ prod} = z2n1 * z2n1 * \text{ int } b \text{ in}$
 $(z1n2 + (\text{ if } z2n1 \geq 0 \text{ then } \text{ sqrt-int-floor-pos } \text{ prod} \text{ else } - \text{ sqrt-int-ceiling-pos } \text{ prod})) \text{ div } n12 .$

lift-definition *ma-sqrt* :: *mini-alg* \Rightarrow *mini-alg* **is**
 $\lambda (p,q,b)$. *let* $(a,b) = \text{quotient-of } p$; $aa = \text{abs } (a * b)$ *in*
 $\text{case } \text{sqr-int } aa \text{ of } [] \Rightarrow (0, \text{inverse } (\text{of-int } b), \text{nat } aa) \mid (\text{Cons } s \text{ -}) \Rightarrow (\text{of-int } s / \text{of-int } b, 0, 0)$
proof (*unfold Let-def*)
fix *prod* :: *rat* \times *rat* \times *nat*
obtain *p q b* **where** *prod*: *prod* = (p,q,b) **by** (*cases prod, auto*)
obtain *a b* **where** *p*: *quotient-of p* = (a,b) **by** *force*
show $\exists p q b$. (*case prod of*
 $(p, q, b) \Rightarrow$
 $\text{case } \text{quotient-of } p \text{ of}$
 $(a, b) \Rightarrow$
 $(\text{case } \text{sqr-int } |a * b| \text{ of } [] \Rightarrow (0, \text{inverse } (\text{of-int } b), \text{nat } |a * b|)$
 $\mid s \# x \Rightarrow (\text{of-int } s / \text{of-int } b, 0, 0)) =$
 $(p, q, b) \wedge$
 $(q = 0 \vee b \in \text{sqr-irrat})$)
proof (*cases sqr-int (abs (a * b))*)
case Nil
from *sqr-int[of abs (a * b)] Nil* **have** *irrat*: $\neg (\exists y. y * y = |a * b|)$ **by** *auto*
have *nat |a * b|* \in *sqr-irrat*
proof (*rule ccontr*)
assume *nat |a * b|* \notin *sqr-irrat*
then obtain *x* :: *rat*
where $x * x = \text{rat-of-nat } (\text{nat } |a * b|)$ **unfolding** *sqr-irrat-def* **by** *auto*
hence $x * x = \text{rat-of-int } |a * b|$ **by** *auto*
from *sqr-rat-of-int[OF this] irrat* **show** *False* **by** *blast*
qed
thus *?thesis* **using** *Nil* **by** (*auto simp: prod p*)
qed (*auto simp: prod p Cons*)
qed

lift-definition *ma-equal* :: *mini-alg* \Rightarrow *mini-alg* \Rightarrow *bool* **is**
 $\lambda (p1,q1,b1) (p2,q2,b2)$.
 $p1 = p2 \wedge q1 = q2 \wedge (q1 = 0 \vee b1 = b2)$.

lift-definition *ma-ge-0* :: *mini-alg* \Rightarrow *bool* **is**
 $\lambda (p,q,b)$. *let* $bqq = \text{of-nat } b * q * q$; $pp = p * p$ *in*
 $0 \leq p \wedge bqq \leq pp \vee 0 \leq q \wedge pp \leq bqq$.

lift-definition *ma-is-rat* :: *mini-alg* \Rightarrow *bool* **is**
 $\lambda (p,q,b)$. $q = 0$.

definition *ge-0* :: *real* \Rightarrow *bool* **where** [*code del*]: $\text{ge-0 } x = (x \geq 0)$

lemma *ma-ge-0*: $\text{ge-0 } (\text{real-of } x) = \text{ma-ge-0 } x$

proof (*transfer, unfold Let-def, clarsimp*)

fix *p' q'* :: *rat* **and** *b'* :: *nat*

assume *b'*: $q' = 0 \vee b' \in \text{sqr-irrat}$

define *b* **where** $b = \text{real-of-nat } b'$

```

define p where p = real-of-rat p'
define q where q = real-of-rat q'
from b' have b: 0 ≤ b q = 0 ∨ b' ∈ sqrt-irrat unfolding b-def q-def by auto
define qb where qb = q * sqrt b
from b have sqrt: sqrt b ≥ 0 by auto
from b(2) have disj: q = 0 ∨ b ≠ 0 unfolding sqrt-irrat-def b-def by auto
have bdef: b = real-of-rat (of-nat b') unfolding b-def by auto
have (0 ≤ p + q * sqrt b) = (0 ≤ p + qb) unfolding qb-def by simp
also have ... ↔ (0 ≤ p ∧ abs qb ≤ abs p ∨ 0 ≤ qb ∧ abs p ≤ abs qb) by arith
also have ... ↔ (0 ≤ p ∧ qb * qb ≤ p * p ∨ 0 ≤ qb ∧ p * p ≤ qb * qb)
  unfolding abs-lesseq-square ..
also have qb * qb = b * q * q unfolding qb-def
  using b by auto
also have 0 ≤ qb ↔ 0 ≤ q unfolding qb-def using sqrt disj
  by (metis le-cases mult-eq-0-iff mult-nonneg-nonneg mult-nonpos-nonneg or-
der-class.order.antisym qb-def real-sqrt-eq-zero-cancel-iff)
also have (0 ≤ p ∧ b * q * q ≤ p * p ∨ 0 ≤ q ∧ p * p ≤ b * q * q)
  ↔ (0 ≤ p' ∧ of-nat b' * q' * q' ≤ p' * p' ∨ 0 ≤ q' ∧ p' * p' ≤ of-nat b' * q'
* q') unfolding qb-def
  by (unfold bdef p-def q-def of-rat-mult[symmetric] of-rat-less-eq, simp)
finally
show ge-0 (real-of-rat p' + real-of-rat q' * sqrt (of-nat b')) =
  (0 ≤ p' ∧ of-nat b' * q' * q' ≤ p' * p' ∨ 0 ≤ q' ∧ p' * p' ≤ of-nat b' * q' *
q')
  unfolding ge-0-def p-def b-def q-def
  by (auto simp: of-rat-add of-rat-mult)
qed

```

lemma *ma-0*: $0 = \text{real-of} (\text{ma-of-rat } 0)$ **by** (*transfer, auto*)

lemma *ma-1*: $1 = \text{real-of} (\text{ma-of-rat } 1)$ **by** (*transfer, auto*)

lemma *ma-uminus*:

```

- (real-of x) = real-of (ma-uminus x)
by (transfer, auto simp: of-rat-minus)

```

lemma *ma-inverse*: $\text{inverse} (\text{real-of } r) = \text{real-of} (\text{ma-inverse } r)$

proof (*transfer, unfold Let-def, clarsimp*)

```

fix p' q' :: rat and b' :: nat

```

```

assume b': q' = 0 ∨ b' ∈ sqrt-irrat

```

```

define b where b = real-of-nat b'

```

```

define p where p = real-of-rat p'

```

```

define q where q = real-of-rat q'

```

```

from b' have b: b ≥ 0 q = 0 ∨ b' ∈ sqrt-irrat unfolding b-def q-def by auto

```

```

have inverse (p + q * sqrt b) = (p - q * sqrt b) * inverse (p * p - b * (q * q))

```

```

proof (cases q = 0)

```

```

  case True thus ?thesis by (cases p = 0, auto simp: field-simps)

```

```

next

```

```

  case False

```

from *sqrt-irrat*[*OF b'*, *of p'*] *b-def p-def q-def False* **have** *nnull*: $p + q * \text{sqrt } b \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
have *?thesis* $\longleftrightarrow (p + q * \text{sqrt } b) * \text{inverse } (p + q * \text{sqrt } b) =$
 $(p + q * \text{sqrt } b) * ((p - q * \text{sqrt } b) * \text{inverse } (p * p - b * (q * q)))$
unfolding *mult-left-cancel*[*OF nnull*] **by** *auto*
also have $(p + q * \text{sqrt } b) * \text{inverse } (p + q * \text{sqrt } b) = 1$ **using** *nnull* **by** *auto*
also have $(p + q * \text{sqrt } b) * ((p - q * \text{sqrt } b) * \text{inverse } (p * p - b * (q * q)))$
 $= (p * p - b * (q * q)) * \text{inverse } (p * p - b * (q * q))$
using *b* **by** (*auto simp: field-simps*)
also have $\dots = 1$
proof (*rule right-inverse, rule*)
assume *eq*: $p * p - b * (q * q) = 0$
have *real-of-rat* $(p' * p' / (q' * q')) = p * p / (q * q)$
unfolding *p-def b-def q-def* **by** (*auto simp: of-rat-mult of-rat-divide*)
also have $\dots = b$ **using** *eq False* **by** (*auto simp: field-simps*)
also have $\dots = \text{real-of-rat } (\text{of-nat } b')$ **unfolding** *b-def* **by** *auto*
finally have $(p' / q') * (p' / q') = \text{of-nat } b'$
unfolding *of-rat-eq-iff* **by** *simp*
with *b False* **show** *False* **unfolding** *sqrt-irrat-def* **by** *blast*
qed
finally
show *?thesis* **by** *simp*
qed
thus *inverse* $(\text{real-of-rat } p' + \text{real-of-rat } q' * \text{sqrt } (\text{of-nat } b')) =$
 $\text{real-of-rat } (p' * \text{inverse } (p' * p' - \text{of-nat } b' * q' * q')) +$
 $\text{real-of-rat } (- (q' * \text{inverse } (p' * p' - \text{of-nat } b' * q' * q'))) * \text{sqrt } (\text{of-nat } b')$
by (*simp add: divide-simps of-rat-mult of-rat-divide of-rat-diff of-rat-minus b-def*
p-def q-def
split: if-splits)
qed

lemma *ma-sqrt-main*: $\text{ma-rat } r \geq 0 \implies \text{ma-coeff } r = 0 \implies \text{sqrt } (\text{real-of } r) =$
 $\text{real-of } (\text{ma-sqrt } r)$
proof (*transfer, unfold Let-def, clarsimp*)
fix *p* :: *rat*
assume *p*: $0 \leq p$
hence *abs*: $\text{abs } p = p$ **by** *auto*
obtain *a b* **where** *ab*: $\text{quotient-of } p = (a, b)$ **by** *force*
hence *pab*: $p = \text{of-int } a / \text{of-int } b$ **by** (*rule quotient-of-div*)
from *ab* **have** *b*: $b > 0$ **by** (*rule quotient-of-denom-pos*)
with *p pab* **have** *abpos*: $a * b \geq 0$
by (*metis of-int-0-le-iff of-int-le-0-iff zero-le-divide-iff zero-le-mult-iff*)
have *rab*: $\text{of-nat } (\text{nat } (a * b)) = \text{real-of-int } a * \text{real-of-int } b$ **using** *abpos*
by *simp*
let *?lhs* = $\text{sqrt } (\text{of-int } a / \text{of-int } b)$
let *?rhs* = (*case case quotient-of p of*
 $(a, b) \Rightarrow (\text{case sqrt-int } |a * b| \text{ of } [] \Rightarrow (0, \text{inverse } (\text{of-int } b), \text{nat } |a * b|)$
 $| s \# x \Rightarrow (\text{of-int } s / \text{of-int } b, 0, 0)) \text{ of}$

```

      (p, q, b) ⇒ of-rat p + of-rat q * sqrt (of-nat b))
have sqrt (real-of-rat p) = ?lhs unfolding pab
  by (metis of-rat-divide of-rat-of-int-eq)
also have ... = ?rhs
proof (cases sqrt-int |a * b|)
  case Nil
    define sb where sb = sqrt (of-int b)
    define sa where sa = sqrt (of-int a)
    from b sb-def have sb: sb > 0 real-of-int b > 0 by auto
    have sbb: sb * sb = real-of-int b unfolding sb-def
      by (rule sqrt-sqrt, insert b, auto)
    from Nil have ?thesis = (sa / sb =
      inverse (of-int b) * (sa * sb)) unfolding ab sa-def sb-def using abpos
      by (simp add: rab of-rat-divide real-sqrt-mult real-sqrt-divide of-rat-inverse)
    also have ... = (sa = inverse (of-int b) * sa * (sb * sb)) using sb
      by (metis b divide-real-def eq-divide-imp inverse-divide inverse-inverse-eq
        inverse-mult-distrib less-int-code(1) of-int-eq-0-iff real-sqrt-eq-zero-cancel-iff sb-def
        sbb times-divide-eq-right)
    also have ... = True using sb(2) unfolding sbb by auto
    finally show ?thesis by simp
  next
    case (Cons s x)
    from b have b: real-of-int b > 0 by auto
    from Cons sqrt-int[of abs (a * b)] have s * s = abs (a * b) by auto
    with sqrt-int-pos[OF Cons] have sqrt (real-of-int (abs (a * b))) = of-int s
      by (metis abs-of-nonneg of-int-mult of-int-abs real-sqrt-abs2)
    with abpos have of-int s = sqrt (real-of-int (a * b)) by auto
    thus ?thesis unfolding ab split using Cons b
      by (auto simp: of-rat-divide field-simps real-sqrt-divide real-sqrt-mult)
  qed
finally show sqrt (real-of-rat p) = ?rhs .
qed

```

```

lemma ma-sqrt: sqrt (real-of r) = (if ma-coeff r = 0 then
  (if ma-rat r ≥ 0 then real-of (ma-sqrt r) else - real-of (ma-sqrt (ma-uminus r)))
  else Code.abort (STR "cannot represent sqrt of irrational number") (λ -. sqrt
    (real-of r)))
proof (cases ma-coeff r = 0)
  case True note 0 = this
  hence 00: ma-coeff (ma-uminus r) = 0 by (transfer, auto)
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases ma-rat r ≥ 0)
    case True
    from ma-sqrt-main[OF this 0] 0 True show ?thesis by auto
  next
    case False
    hence ma-rat (ma-uminus r) ≥ 0 by (transfer, auto)
    from ma-sqrt-main[OF this 00, folded ma-uminus, symmetric] False 0
    show ?thesis by (auto simp: real-sqrt-minus)

```

qed
qed auto

lemma ma-plus:

$(\text{real-of } r1 + \text{real-of } r2) = (\text{if } \text{ma-compatible } r1 \ r2$
 $\text{then } \text{real-of } (\text{ma-plus } r1 \ r2) \text{ else}$
 $\text{Code.abort } (\text{STR } \text{"different base"}) (\lambda \ -. \ \text{real-of } r1 + \text{real-of } r2))$
by transfer (auto split: prod.split simp: field-simps of-rat-add)

lemma ma-times:

$(\text{real-of } r1 * \text{real-of } r2) = (\text{if } \text{ma-compatible } r1 \ r2$
 $\text{then } \text{real-of } (\text{ma-times } r1 \ r2) \text{ else}$
 $\text{Code.abort } (\text{STR } \text{"different base"}) (\lambda \ -. \ \text{real-of } r1 * \text{real-of } r2))$
by transfer (auto split: prod.split simp: field-simps of-rat-mult of-rat-add)

lemma ma-equal:

$\text{HOL.equal } (\text{real-of } r1) (\text{real-of } r2) = (\text{if } \text{ma-compatible } r1 \ r2$
 $\text{then } \text{ma-equal } r1 \ r2 \text{ else}$
 $\text{Code.abort } (\text{STR } \text{"different base"}) (\lambda \ -. \ \text{HOL.equal } (\text{real-of } r1) (\text{real-of } r2)))$

proof (transfer, unfold equal-real-def, clarsimp)

fix $p1 \ q1 \ p2 \ q2 :: \text{rat}$ **and** $b1 \ b2 :: \text{nat}$

assume $b1: q1 = 0 \vee b1 \in \text{sqrt-irrat}$

assume $b2: q2 = 0 \vee b2 \in \text{sqrt-irrat}$

assume $\text{base}: q1 = 0 \vee q2 = 0 \vee b1 = b2$

let $?l = \text{real-of-rat } p1 + \text{real-of-rat } q1 * \text{sqrt } (\text{of-nat } b1) =$
 $\text{real-of-rat } p2 + \text{real-of-rat } q2 * \text{sqrt } (\text{of-nat } b2)$

let $?m = \text{real-of-rat } q1 * \text{sqrt } (\text{of-nat } b1) = \text{real-of-rat } (p2 - p1) + \text{real-of-rat}$
 $q2 * \text{sqrt } (\text{of-nat } b2)$

let $?r = p1 = p2 \wedge q1 = q2 \wedge (q1 = 0 \vee b1 = b2)$

have $?l \longleftrightarrow \text{real-of-rat } q1 * \text{sqrt } (\text{of-nat } b1) = \text{real-of-rat } (p2 - p1) + \text{real-of-rat}$
 $q2 * \text{sqrt } (\text{of-nat } b2)$

by (auto simp: of-rat-add of-rat-diff of-rat-minus)

also have $\dots \longleftrightarrow p1 = p2 \wedge q1 = q2 \wedge (q1 = 0 \vee b1 = b2)$

proof

assume $?m$

from base **have** $q1 = 0 \vee q1 \neq 0 \wedge q2 = 0 \vee q1 \neq 0 \wedge q2 \neq 0 \wedge b1 = b2$

by auto

thus $p1 = p2 \wedge q1 = q2 \wedge (q1 = 0 \vee b1 = b2)$

proof

assume $q1: q1 = 0$

with $\langle ?m \rangle$ **have** $\text{real-of-rat } (p2 - p1) + \text{real-of-rat } q2 * \text{sqrt } (\text{of-nat } b2) =$

0 **by auto**

with $\text{sqrt-irrat } b2$ **have** $q2: q2 = 0$ **by auto**

with $q1 \ \langle ?m \rangle$ **show** $?thesis$ **by auto**

next

assume $q1 \neq 0 \wedge q2 = 0 \vee q1 \neq 0 \wedge q2 \neq 0 \wedge b1 = b2$

thus $?thesis$

proof

assume $\text{ass}: q1 \neq 0 \wedge q2 = 0$

```

with ⟨?m⟩ have real-of-rat (p1 - p2) + real-of-rat q1 * sqrt (of-nat b1) =
0
  by (auto simp: of-rat-diff)
with b1 have q1 = 0 using sqrt-irrat by auto
with ass show ?thesis by auto
next
assume ass: q1 ≠ 0 ∧ q2 ≠ 0 ∧ b1 = b2
with ⟨?m⟩ have *: real-of-rat (p2 - p1) + real-of-rat (q2 - q1) * sqrt
(of-nat b2) = 0
  by (auto simp: field-simps of-rat-diff)
have q2 - q1 = 0
  by (rule sqrt-irrat[OF - *], insert ass b2, auto)
with * ass show ?thesis by auto
qed
qed
qed auto
finally show ?l = ?r by simp
qed

```

lemma *ma-floor*: $\text{floor} (\text{real-of } r) = \text{ma-floor } r$

proof (*transfer, unfold Let-def, clarsimp*)

```

fix p q :: rat and b :: nat
obtain z1 n1 where qp: quotient-of p = (z1, n1) by force
obtain z2 n2 where qq: quotient-of q = (z2, n2) by force
from quotient-of-denom-pos[OF qp] have n1: 0 < n1 .
from quotient-of-denom-pos[OF qq] have n2: 0 < n2 .
from quotient-of-div[OF qp] have p: p = of-int z1 / of-int n1 .
from quotient-of-div[OF qq] have q: q = of-int z2 / of-int n2 .
have p: p = of-int (z1 * n2) / of-int (n1 * n2) unfolding p using n2 by auto
have q: q = of-int (z2 * n1) / of-int (n1 * n2) unfolding q using n1 by auto
define z1n2 where z1n2 = z1 * n2
define z2n1 where z2n1 = z2 * n1
define n12 where n12 = n1 * n2
define r-add where r-add = of-int (z2n1) * sqrt (real-of-int (int b))
from n1 n2 have n120: n12 > 0 unfolding n12-def by simp
have floor (of-rat p + of-rat q * sqrt (real-of-nat b)) = floor ((of-int z1n2 +
r-add) / of-int n12)
  unfolding r-add-def n12-def z1n2-def z2n1-def
  unfolding p q add-divide-distrib of-rat-divide of-rat-of-int-eq of-int-of-nat-eq by
simp
also have ... = floor (of-int z1n2 + r-add) div n12
  by (rule floor-div-pos-int[OF n120])
also have of-int z1n2 + r-add = r-add + of-int z1n2 by simp
also have floor (...) = floor r-add + z1n2 by simp
also have ... = z1n2 + floor r-add by simp
finally have id: [of-rat p + of-rat q * sqrt (of-nat b)] = (z1n2 + [r-add]) div
n12 .
show [of-rat p + of-rat q * sqrt (of-nat b)] =
(case quotient-of p of

```


$(z1, n1) \Rightarrow$
case quotient-of q of
 $(z2, n2) \Rightarrow$
 $(z1 * n2 + (\text{if } 0 \leq z2 * n1 \text{ then } \text{sqrt-int-floor-pos } (z2 * n1 * (z2 * n1) * \text{int } b) \text{ else}$
 $\quad - \text{sqrt-int-ceiling-pos } (z2 * n1 * (z2 * n1) * \text{int } b))) \text{ div } (n1 * n2))$
unfolding *qp qq split id n12-def z1n2-def*
proof (*rule arg-cong[of - - $\lambda x. ((z1 * n2) + x) \text{ div } (n1 * n2)$]*)
have *ge-int: $z2 * n1 * (z2 * n1) * \text{int } b \geq 0$*
by (*metis mult-nonneg-nonneg zero-le-square of-nat-0-le-iff*)
show [*r-add*] = (*if $0 \leq z2 * n1$ then $\text{sqrt-int-floor-pos } (z2 * n1 * (z2 * n1) * \text{int } b)$ else $-\text{sqrt-int-ceiling-pos } (z2 * n1 * (z2 * n1) * \text{int } b)$*)
proof (*cases $z2 * n1 \geq 0$*)
case *True*
hence *ge: real-of-int $(z2 * n1) \geq 0$ by (metis of-int-0-le-iff)*
have *radd: $r\text{-add} = \text{sqrt } (\text{of-int } (z2 * n1 * (z2 * n1) * \text{int } b))$*
unfolding *r-add-def z2n1-def using sqrt-sqrt[OF ge]*
by (*simp add: ac-simps real-sqrt-mult*)
show *?thesis unfolding radd sqrt-int-floor-pos[OF ge-int] using True by simp*
next
case *False*
hence *ge: real-of-int $(- (z2 * n1)) \geq 0$*
by (*metis mult-zero-left neg-0-le-iff-le of-int-0-le-iff order-refl zero-le-mult-iff*)
have *r-add = $-\text{sqrt } (\text{of-int } (z2 * n1 * (z2 * n1) * \text{int } b))$*
unfolding *r-add-def z2n1-def using sqrt-sqrt[OF ge]*
by (*metis minus-minus minus-mult-commute minus-mult-right of-int-minus of-int-mult real-sqrt-minus real-sqrt-mult z2n1-def*)
hence *radd: $\text{floor } r\text{-add} = -\text{ceiling } (\text{sqrt } (\text{of-int } (z2 * n1 * (z2 * n1) * \text{int } b)))$*
by (*metis ceiling-def minus-minus*)
show *?thesis unfolding radd sqrt-int-ceiling-pos[OF ge-int] using False by simp*
qed
qed
qed

lemma *comparison-impl:*

$(x :: \text{real}) \leq (y :: \text{real}) = \text{ge-0 } (y - x)$
 $(x :: \text{real}) < (y :: \text{real}) = (x \neq y \wedge \text{ge-0 } (y - x))$
by (*simp-all add: ge-0-def, linarith+*)

lemma *ma-of-rat: real-of-rat $r = \text{real-of } (\text{ma-of-rat } r)$*

by (*transfer, auto*)

definition *is-rat :: real \Rightarrow bool where*

[*code-abbrev*]: *is-rat $x \iff x \in \mathbb{Q}$*

```

lemma ma-is-rat: is-rat (real-of x) = ma-is-rat x
proof (transfer, unfold is-rat-def, clarsimp)
  fix p q :: rat and b :: nat
  let ?p = real-of-rat p
  let ?q = real-of-rat q
  let ?b = real-of-nat b
  let ?b' = real-of-rat (of-nat b)
  assume b: q = 0 ∨ b ∈ sqrt-irrat
  show (?p + ?q * sqrt ?b ∈ ℚ) = (q = 0)
  proof (cases q = 0)
    case False
      from False b have b: b ∈ sqrt-irrat by auto
      {
        assume ?p + ?q * sqrt ?b ∈ ℚ
        from this[unfolded Rats-def] obtain r where r: ?p + ?q * sqrt ?b = real-of-rat
        r by auto
        let ?r = real-of-rat r
        from r have real-of-rat (p - r) + ?q * sqrt ?b = 0 by (simp add: of-rat-diff)
        from sqrt-irrat[OF disjI2[OF b] this] False have False by auto
      }
    thus ?thesis by auto
  qed auto
qed

```

definition *sqrt-real* $x = (if\ x \in \mathbb{Q} \wedge x \geq 0\ then\ (if\ x = 0\ then\ [0]\ else\ (let\ sx = \sqrt{x}\ in\ [sx, -sx]))\ else\ [])$

```

lemma sqrt-real[simp]: assumes x: x ∈ ℚ
  shows set (sqrt-real x) = {y . y * y = x}
proof (cases x ≥ 0)
  case False
    hence  $\bigwedge y. y * y \neq x$  by auto
    with False show ?thesis unfolding sqrt-real-def by auto
  next
    case True
    thus ?thesis using x
    by (cases x = 0, auto simp: Let-def sqrt-real-def)
  qed

```

code-datatype *real-of*

```

declare [[code drop:
  plus :: real ⇒ real ⇒ real
  uminus :: real ⇒ real
  times :: real ⇒ real ⇒ real
  inverse :: real ⇒ real
  floor :: real ⇒ int
  sqrt

```

```

    HOL.equal :: real ⇒ real ⇒ bool
  ]]

```

```

lemma [code]:
  Ratreal = real-of ∘ ma-of-rat
by (simp add: fun-eq-iff) (transfer, simp)

```

```

lemmas ma-code-egns [code equation] = ma-ge-0 ma-floor ma-0 ma-1 ma-uminus
ma-inverse ma-sqrt ma-plus ma-times ma-equal ma-is-rat
comparison-impl

```

```

lemma [code equation]:
  (x :: real) / (y :: real) = x * inverse y
  (x :: real) - (y :: real) = x + (- y)
by (simp-all add: divide-inverse)

```

Some tests with small numbers. To work on larger number, one should additionally import the theories for efficient calculation on numbers

```

value [101.1 * (3 * sqrt 2 + 6 * sqrt 0.5)]
value [606.2 * sqrt 2 + 0.001]
value 101.1 * (3 * sqrt 2 + 6 * sqrt 0.5) = 606.2 * sqrt 2 + 0.001
value 101.1 * (3 * sqrt 2 + 6 * sqrt 0.5) > 606.2 * sqrt 2 + 0.001
value (sqrt 0.1 ∈ ℚ, sqrt (- 0.09) ∈ ℚ)

```

end

5 A unique representation of real numbers via triples

```

theory Real-Unique-Impl
imports
  Prime-Product
  Real-Impl
  Show.Show-Instances
  Show.Show-Real
begin

```

We implement the real numbers again using triples, but now we require an additional invariant on the triples, namely that the base has to be a prime product. This has the consequence that the mapping of triples into \mathbb{R} is injective. Hence, equality on reals is now equality on triples, which can even be executed in case of different bases. Similarly, we now also allow different basis in comparisons. Ultimately, injectivity allows us to define a show-function for real numbers, which pretty prints real numbers into strings.

```

typedef mini-alg-unique =
  { r :: mini-alg . ma-coeff r = 0 ∧ ma-base r = 0 ∨ ma-coeff r ≠ 0 ∧ prime-product
    (ma-base r) }
by (transfer, auto)

```

setup-lifting *type-definition-mini-alg-unique*

lift-definition *real-of-u* :: *mini-alg-unique* \Rightarrow *real* **is** *real-of* .
lift-definition *mau-floor* :: *mini-alg-unique* \Rightarrow *int* **is** *ma-floor* .
lift-definition *mau-of-rat* :: *rat* \Rightarrow *mini-alg-unique* **is** *ma-of-rat* **by** (*transfer*,
auto)
lift-definition *mau-rat* :: *mini-alg-unique* \Rightarrow *rat* **is** *ma-rat* .
lift-definition *mau-base* :: *mini-alg-unique* \Rightarrow *nat* **is** *ma-base* .
lift-definition *mau-coeff* :: *mini-alg-unique* \Rightarrow *rat* **is** *ma-coeff* .
lift-definition *mau-uminus* :: *mini-alg-unique* \Rightarrow *mini-alg-unique* **is** *ma-uminus*
by (*transfer*, *auto*)
lift-definition *mau-compatible* :: *mini-alg-unique* \Rightarrow *mini-alg-unique* \Rightarrow *bool* **is**
ma-compatible .
lift-definition *mau-ge-0* :: *mini-alg-unique* \Rightarrow *bool* **is** *ma-ge-0* .
lift-definition *mau-inverse* :: *mini-alg-unique* \Rightarrow *mini-alg-unique* **is** *ma-inverse*
by (*transfer*, *auto simp: ma-normalize-def Let-def split: if-splits*)
lift-definition *mau-plus* :: *mini-alg-unique* \Rightarrow *mini-alg-unique* \Rightarrow *mini-alg-unique*
is *ma-plus*
by (*transfer*, *auto simp: ma-normalize-def split: if-splits*)
lift-definition *mau-times* :: *mini-alg-unique* \Rightarrow *mini-alg-unique* \Rightarrow *mini-alg-unique*
is *ma-times*
by (*transfer*, *auto simp: ma-normalize-def split: if-splits*)
lift-definition *ma-identity* :: *mini-alg* \Rightarrow *mini-alg* \Rightarrow *bool* **is** (=) .
lift-definition *mau-equal* :: *mini-alg-unique* \Rightarrow *mini-alg-unique* \Rightarrow *bool* **is** *ma-identity*
.
lift-definition *mau-is-rat* :: *mini-alg-unique* \Rightarrow *bool* **is** *ma-is-rat* .

lemma *Ratreal-code*[*code*]:

Ratreal = *real-of-u* \circ *mau-of-rat*
by (*simp add: fun-eq-iff*) (*transfer*, *transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *mau-floor*: *floor* (*real-of-u* *r*) = *mau-floor* *r*

using *ma-floor* **by** (*transfer*, *auto*)

lemma *mau-inverse*: *inverse* (*real-of-u* *r*) = *real-of-u* (*mau-inverse* *r*)

using *ma-inverse* **by** (*transfer*, *auto*)

lemma *mau-uminus*: $-$ (*real-of-u* *r*) = *real-of-u* (*mau-uminus* *r*)

using *ma-uminus* **by** (*transfer*, *auto*)

lemma *mau-times*:

(*real-of-u* *r1* * *real-of-u* *r2*) = (if *mau-compatible* *r1* *r2*
then *real-of-u* (*mau-times* *r1* *r2*) else
Code.abort (*STR "different base"*) (λ -. *real-of-u* *r1* * *real-of-u* *r2*))
using *ma-times* **by** (*transfer*, *auto*)

lemma *mau-plus*:

(*real-of-u* *r1* + *real-of-u* *r2*) = (if *mau-compatible* *r1* *r2*
then *real-of-u* (*mau-plus* *r1* *r2*) else
Code.abort (*STR "different base"*) (λ -. *real-of-u* *r1* + *real-of-u* *r2*))
using *ma-plus* **by** (*transfer*, *auto*)

```

lemma real-of-u-inj[simp]: real-of-u x = real-of-u y  $\longleftrightarrow$  x = y
proof
  note field-simps[simp] of-rat-diff[simp]
  assume real-of-u x = real-of-u y
  thus x = y
  proof (transfer)
    fix x y
    assume ma-coeff x = 0  $\wedge$  ma-base x = 0  $\vee$  ma-coeff x  $\neq$  0  $\wedge$  prime-product
    (ma-base x)
    and ma-coeff y = 0  $\wedge$  ma-base y = 0  $\vee$  ma-coeff y  $\neq$  0  $\wedge$  prime-product
    (ma-base y)
    and real-of x = real-of y
  thus x = y
  proof (transfer, clarsimp)
    fix p1 q1 p2 q2 :: rat and b1 b2
    let ?p1 = real-of-rat p1
    let ?p2 = real-of-rat p2
    let ?q1 = real-of-rat q1
    let ?q2 = real-of-rat q2
    let ?b1 = real-of-nat b1
    let ?b2 = real-of-nat b2
    assume q1: q1 = 0  $\wedge$  b1 = 0  $\vee$  q1  $\neq$  0  $\wedge$  prime-product b1
    and q2: q2 = 0  $\wedge$  b2 = 0  $\vee$  q2  $\neq$  0  $\wedge$  prime-product b2
    and i1: q1 = 0  $\vee$  b1  $\in$  sqrt-irrat
    and i2: q2 = 0  $\vee$  b2  $\in$  sqrt-irrat
    and eq: ?p1 + ?q1 * sqrt ?b1 = ?p2 + ?q2 * sqrt ?b2
    show p1 = p2  $\wedge$  q1 = q2  $\wedge$  b1 = b2
    proof (cases q1 = 0)
      case True
        have q2 = 0
        by (rule sqrt-irrat[OF i2, of p2 - p1], insert eq True q1, auto)
        with True q1 q2 eq show ?thesis by auto
      next
        case False
        hence 1: q1  $\neq$  0 prime-product b1 using q1 by auto
        {
          assume *: q2 = 0
          have q1 = 0
          by (rule sqrt-irrat[OF i1, of p1 - p2], insert eq * q2, auto)
          with False have False by auto
        }
        hence 2: q2  $\neq$  0 prime-product b2 using q2 by auto
        from 1 i1 have b1: b1  $\neq$  0 unfolding sqrt-irrat-def by (cases b1, auto)
        from 2 i2 have b2: b2  $\neq$  0 unfolding sqrt-irrat-def by (cases b2, auto)
        let ?sq =  $\lambda$  x. x * x
        define q3 where q3 = p2 - p1
        let ?q3 = real-of-rat q3
        let ?e = of-rat (q2 * q2 * of-nat b2 + ?sq q3 - ?sq q1 * of-nat b1) +
of-rat (2 * q2 * q3) * sqrt ?b2

```

```

from eq have *: ?q1 * sqrt ?b1 = ?q2 * sqrt ?b2 + ?q3
  by (simp add: q3-def)
from arg-cong[OF this, of ?sq] have 0 = (real-of-rat 2 * ?q2 * ?q3) * sqrt
?b2 +
  (?sq ?q2 * ?b2 + ?sq ?q3 - ?sq ?q1 * ?b1)
  by auto
also have ... = ?e
  by (simp add: of-rat-mult of-rat-add of-rat-minus)
finally have eq: ?e = 0 by simp
from sqrt-irrat[OF - this] 2 i2 have q3: q3 = 0 by auto
hence p: p1 = p2 unfolding q3-def by simp
let ?b1 = rat-of-nat b1
let ?b2 = rat-of-nat b2
from eq[unfolded q3] have eq: ?sq q2 * ?b2 = ?sq q1 * ?b1 by auto
obtain z1 n1 where d1: quotient-of q1 = (z1, n1) by force
obtain z2 n2 where d2: quotient-of q2 = (z2, n2) by force
note id = quotient-of-div[OF d1] quotient-of-div[OF d2]
note pos = quotient-of-denom-pos[OF d1] quotient-of-denom-pos[OF d2]
from id(1) 1(1) pos(1) have z1: z1 ≠ 0 by auto
from id(2) 2(1) pos(2) have z2: z2 ≠ 0 by auto
let ?n1 = rat-of-int n1
let ?n2 = rat-of-int n2
let ?z1 = rat-of-int z1
let ?z2 = rat-of-int z2
from arg-cong[OF eq[simplified id], of λ x. x * ?sq ?n1 * ?sq ?n2,
  simplified field-simps]
have ?sq (?n1 * ?z2) * ?b2 = ?sq (?n2 * ?z1) * ?b1
  using pos by auto
moreover have ?n1 * ?z2 ≠ 0 ?n2 * ?z1 ≠ 0 using z1 z2 pos by auto
ultimately obtain i1 i2 where 0: rat-of-int i1 ≠ 0 rat-of-int i2 ≠ 0
  and eq: ?sq (rat-of-int i2) * ?b2 = ?sq (rat-of-int i1) * ?b1
  unfolding of-int-mult[symmetric] by blast+
let ?b1 = int b1
let ?b2 = int b2
from eq have eq: ?sq i1 * ?b1 = ?sq i2 * ?b2
  by (metis (opaque-lifting, no-types) of-int-eq-iff of-int-mult of-int-of-nat-eq)
from 0 have 0: i1 ≠ 0 i2 ≠ 0 by auto
from arg-cong[OF eq, of nat] have ?sq (nat (abs i1)) * b1 = ?sq (nat (abs
i2)) * b2
  by (metis abs-of-nat eq nat-abs-mult-distrib nat-int)
moreover have nat (abs i1) > 0 nat (abs i2) > 0 using 0 by auto
ultimately obtain n1 n2 where 0: n1 > 0 n2 > 0 and eq: ?sq n1 * b1
= ?sq n2 * b2 by blast
from b1 0 have b1: b1 > 0 n1 > 0 n1 * n1 > 0 by auto
from b2 0 have b2: b2 > 0 n2 > 0 n2 * n2 > 0 by auto
{
  fix p :: nat assume p: prime p
  have multiplicity p (?sq n1 * b1) = multiplicity p b1 + 2 * multiplicity p
n1

```

```

    using b1 p by (auto simp: prime-elem-multiplicity-mult-distrib)
    also have ... mod 2 = multiplicity p b1 mod 2 by presburger
    finally have id1: multiplicity p (?sq n1 * b1) mod 2 = multiplicity p b1
mod 2 .
    have multiplicity p (?sq n2 * b2) = multiplicity p b2 + 2 * multiplicity p
n2
    using b2 p by (auto simp: prime-elem-multiplicity-mult-distrib)
    also have ... mod 2 = multiplicity p b2 mod 2 by presburger
    finally have id2: multiplicity p (?sq n2 * b2) mod 2 = multiplicity p b2
mod 2 .
    from id1 id2 eq have eq: multiplicity p b1 mod 2 = multiplicity p b2 mod
2 by simp
    from 1(2) 2(2) p have multiplicity p b1 ≤ 1 multiplicity p b2 ≤ 1
    unfolding prime-product-def by auto
    with eq have multiplicity p b1 = multiplicity p b2 by simp
  }
  with b1(1) b2(1) have b: b1 = b2 by (rule multiplicity-eq-nat)
  from *[unfolded b q3] b1(1) b2(1) have q: q1 = q2 by simp
  from p q b show ?thesis by blast
qed
qed
qed
qed simp

```

lift-definition *mau-sqrt* :: *mini-alg-unique* ⇒ *mini-alg-unique* is

```

λ ma. let (a,b) = quotient-of (ma-rat ma); (sq,fact) = prime-product-factor (nat
(abs a * b));

```

```

    ma' = ma-of-rat (of-int (sgn(a)) * of-nat sq / of-int b)

```

```

    in ma-times ma' (ma-sqrt (ma-of-rat (of-nat fact)))

```

proof –

```

  fix ma :: mini-alg

```

```

  let ?num =

```

```

    let (a, b) = quotient-of (ma-rat ma); (sq, fact) = prime-product-factor (nat (|a|
* b));

```

```

    ma' = ma-of-rat (rat-of-int (sgn a) * rat-of-nat sq / of-int b)

```

```

    in ma-times ma' (ma-sqrt (ma-of-rat (rat-of-nat fact)))

```

```

  obtain a b where q: quotient-of (ma-rat ma) = (a,b) by force

```

```

  obtain sq fact where ppf: prime-product-factor (nat (abs a * b)) = (sq,fact) by
force

```

```

  define asq where asq = rat-of-int (sgn a) * of-nat sq / of-int b

```

```

  define ma' where ma' = ma-of-rat asq

```

```

  define sqrt where sqrt = ma-sqrt (ma-of-rat (rat-of-nat fact))

```

```

  have num: ?num = ma-times ma' sqrt unfolding q ppf asq-def Let-def split
ma'-def sqrt-def ..

```

```

  let ?inv = λ ma. ma-coeff ma = 0 ∧ ma-base ma = 0 ∨ ma-coeff ma ≠ 0 ∧
prime-product (ma-base ma)

```

```

  have ma': ?inv ma' unfolding ma'-def

```

```

    by (transfer, auto)

```

```

  have id: ∧ i. int i * 1 = i ∧ i :: rat. i / 1 = i rat-of-int 1 = 1 inverse (1 ::

```

$\text{rat}) = 1$
 $\wedge n. \text{nat } |\text{int } n| = n$ **by** *auto*
from *prime-product-factor*[*OF ppf*] **have** *prime-product fact* **by** *auto*
hence *sqrt*: *?inv sqrt unfolding sqrt-def*
by (*transfer, unfold split quotient-of-nat Let-def id, case-tac sqrt-int |int facta|,*
auto)
show *?inv ?num unfolding num using ma' sqrt*
by (*transfer, auto simp: ma-normalize-def split: if-splits*)
qed

lemma *sqrt-sgn*[*simp*]: $\text{sqrt}(\text{of-int}(\text{sgn } a)) = \text{of-int}(\text{sgn } a)$
by (*cases a ≥ 0, cases a = 0, auto simp: real-sqrt-minus*)

lemma *mau-sqrt-main*: $\text{mau-coeff } r = 0 \implies \text{sqrt}(\text{real-of-u } r) = \text{real-of-u}(\text{mau-sqrt } r)$
proof (*transfer*)
fix *r*
assume *ma-coeff r = 0*
hence *rr*: $\text{real-of } r = \text{of-rat}(\text{ma-rat } r)$ **by** (*transfer, auto*)
obtain *a b* **where** *q*: $\text{quotient-of}(\text{ma-rat } r) = (a, b)$ **by** *force*
from *quotient-of-div*[*OF q*] **have** *r*: $\text{ma-rat } r = \text{of-int } a / \text{of-int } b$ **by** *auto*
from *quotient-of-denom-pos*[*OF q*] **have** *b > 0* **by** *auto*
obtain *sq fact* **where** *ppf*: $\text{prime-product-factor}(\text{nat}(|a| * b)) = (\text{sq}, \text{fact})$ **by**
force
from *prime-product-factor*[*OF ppf*] **have** *ab*: $\text{nat}(|a| * b) = \text{sq} * \text{sq} * \text{fact} ..$
have $\text{sqrt}(\text{real-of } r) = \text{sqrt}(\text{of-int } a / \text{of-int } b)$ **unfolding** *rr r*
by (*metis of-rat-divide of-rat-of-int-eq*)
also have $\text{real-of-int } a / \text{of-int } b = \text{of-int } a * \text{of-int } b / (\text{of-int } b * \text{of-int } b)$ **using**
b **by** *auto*
also have $\text{sqrt}(...) = \text{sqrt}(\text{of-int } a * \text{of-int } b) / \text{of-int } b$ **using** *sqrt-sqrt*[*of*
real-of-int b] *b*
by (*metis less-eq-real-def of-int-0-less-iff real-sqrt-divide real-sqrt-mult*)
also have $\text{real-of-int } a * \text{of-int } b = \text{real-of-int}(a * b)$ **by** *auto*
also have $a * b = \text{sgn } a * (\text{abs } a * b)$ **by** (*simp, metis mult-sgn-abs*)
also have $\text{real-of-int}(...) = \text{of-int}(\text{sgn } a) * \text{real-of-int}(|a| * b)$
unfolding *of-int-mult*[*of sgn a*] ..
also have $\text{real-of-int}(|a| * b) = \text{of-nat}(\text{nat}(\text{abs } a * b))$ **using** *b*
by (*metis abs-sgn mult-pos-pos mult-zero-left nat-int of-int-of-nat-eq of-nat-0*
zero-less-abs-iff zero-less-imp-eq-int)
also have $... = \text{of-nat fact} * (\text{of-nat sq} * \text{of-nat sq})$ **unfolding** *ab of-nat-mult*
by *simp*
also have $\text{sqrt}(\text{of-int}(\text{sgn } a) * (\text{of-nat fact} * (\text{of-nat sq} * \text{of-nat sq}))) =$
 $\text{of-int}(\text{sgn } a) * \text{sqrt}(\text{of-nat fact} * \text{of-nat sq})$
unfolding *real-sqrt-mult* **by** *simp*
finally have *r*: $\text{sqrt}(\text{real-of } r) = \text{real-of-int}(\text{sgn } a) * \text{real-of-nat sq} / \text{real-of-int}$
b $* \text{sqrt}(\text{real-of-nat fact})$ **by** *simp*
let *?asqb* = $\text{ma-of-rat}(\text{rat-of-int}(\text{sgn } a) * \text{rat-of-nat sq} / \text{rat-of-int } b)$
let *?f* = $\text{ma-of-rat}(\text{rat-of-nat fact})$
let *?sq* = $\text{ma-sqrt } ?f$


```

have sq:  $0 \leq \text{ma-rat } ?f \text{ ma-coeff } ?f = 0$  by ((transfer, simp)+)
have compat:  $\bigwedge m. (\text{ma-compatible } ?asqb \ m) = \text{True}$ 
  by (transfer, auto)
show sqrt (real-of r) =
  real-of
  (let (a, b) = quotient-of (ma-rat r); (sq, fact) = prime-product-factor (nat
(|a| * b));
    ma' = ma-of-rat (rat-of-int (sgn a) * rat-of-nat sq / rat-of-int b)
    in ma-times ma' (ma-sqrt (ma-of-rat (rat-of-nat fact))))
unfolding q ppf Let-def split
unfolding r
unfolding ma-times[symmetric, of ?asqb, unfolded compat if-True]
unfolding ma-sqrt-main[OF sq, symmetric]
unfolding ma-of-rat[symmetric]
by (simp add: of-rat-divide of-rat-mult)
qed

```

```

lemma mau-sqrt: sqrt (real-of-u r) = (if mau-coeff r = 0 then
  real-of-u (mau-sqrt r)
  else Code.abort (STR "cannot represent sqrt of irrational number") ( $\lambda \_ . \text{sqrt}$ 
(real-of-u r)))
using mau-sqrt-main[of r] by (cases mau-coeff r = 0, auto)

```

```

lemma mau-0:  $0 = \text{real-of-u (mau-of-rat } 0)$  using ma-0 by (transfer, auto)

```

```

lemma mau-1:  $1 = \text{real-of-u (mau-of-rat } 1)$  using ma-1 by (transfer, auto)

```

```

lemma mau-equal:
  HOL.equal (real-of-u r1) (real-of-u r2) = mau-equal r1 r2 unfolding equal-real-def
using real-of-u-inj[of r1 r2]
by (transfer, transfer, auto)

```

```

lemma mau-ge-0:  $\text{ge-0 (real-of-u } x) = \text{mau-ge-0 } x$  using ma-ge-0
by (transfer, auto)

```

```

definition real-lt ::  $\text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  where real-lt = (<)

```

The following code equation terminates if it is started on two different inputs.

```

lemma real-lt [code equation]:  $\text{real-lt } x \ y = (\text{let } fx = \text{floor } x; \ fy = \text{floor } y \text{ in}$ 
  (if  $fx < fy$  then True else if  $fx > fy$  then False else  $\text{real-lt } (x * 1024) (y * 1024)$ ))
proof (cases floor x < floor y)
  case True
  thus ?thesis by (auto simp: real-lt-def floor-less-cancel)
next
  case False note nless = this
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases floor x > floor y)
  case True

```

```

from floor-less-cancel[OF this] True nless show ?thesis
  by (simp add: real-lt-def)
next
  case False
  with nless show ?thesis unfolding real-lt-def by auto
qed
qed

```

For comparisons we first check for equality. Then, if the bases are compatible we can just compare the differences with 0. Otherwise, we start the recursive algorithm *real-lt* which works on arbitrary bases. In this way, we have an implementation of comparisons which can compare all representable numbers.

Note that in *Real-Impl.Real-Impl* we did not use *real-lt* as there the code-equations for equality already require identical bases.

lemma *comparison-impl*:

```

real-of-u x ≤ real-of-u y ⟷ real-of-u x = real-of-u y ∨
  (if mau-compatible x y then ge-0 (real-of-u y - real-of-u x) else real-lt (real-of-u
x) (real-of-u y))
real-of-u x < real-of-u y ⟷ real-of-u x ≠ real-of-u y ∧
  (if mau-compatible x y then ge-0 (real-of-u y - real-of-u x) else real-lt (real-of-u
x) (real-of-u y))
unfolding ge-0-def real-lt-def by (auto simp del: real-of-u-inj)

```

lemma *mau-is-rat*: *is-rat* (real-of-u x) = *mau-is-rat* x **using** *ma-is-rat*
by (transfer, auto)

lift-definition *ma-show-real* :: *mini-alg* ⇒ *string* **is**

```

λ (p,q,b). let sb = shows "sqrt(" ∘ shows b ∘ shows ")";
  qb = (if q = 1 then sb else if q = -1 then shows "-" ∘ sb else shows q ∘
shows "*" ∘ sb) in
  if q = 0 then shows p [] else
  if p = 0 then qb [] else
  if q < 0 then ((shows p ∘ qb) [])
  else ((shows p ∘ shows "+" ∘ qb) []) .

```

lift-definition *mau-show-real* :: *mini-alg-unique* ⇒ *string* **is** *ma-show-real* .

overloading *show-real* ≡ *show-real*

begin

definition *show-real*

where *show-real* x ≡

(if (∃ y. x = real-of-u y) then *mau-show-real* (THE y. x = real-of-u y) else [])

end

lemma *mau-show-real*: *show-real* (real-of-u x) = *mau-show-real* x

unfolding *show-real-def* **by** *simp*

code-datatype *real-of-u*

```

declare [[code drop:
  plus :: real ⇒ real ⇒ real
  uminus :: real ⇒ real
  times :: real ⇒ real ⇒ real
  inverse :: real ⇒ real
  floor :: real ⇒ int
  sqrt
  HOL.equal :: real ⇒ real ⇒ bool
  ge-0
  is-rat
  less :: real ⇒ real ⇒ bool
  less-eq :: real ⇒ real ⇒ bool
]]

```

```

lemmas mau-code-eqns [code] = mau-floor mau-0 mau-1 mau-uminus mau-inverse
mau-sqrt mau-plus mau-times mau-equal mau-ge-0 mau-is-rat
mau-show-real comparison-impl

```

Some tests with small numbers. To work on larger number, one should additionally import the theories for efficient calculation on numbers

```

value [101.1 * (sqrt 18 + 6 * sqrt 0.5)]
value [324 * sqrt 7 + 0.001]
value 101.1 * (sqrt 18 + 6 * sqrt 0.5) = 324 * sqrt 7 + 0.001
value 101.1 * (sqrt 18 + 6 * sqrt 0.5) > 324 * sqrt 7 + 0.001
value show (101.1 * (sqrt 18 + 6 * sqrt 0.5))
value (sqrt 0.1 ∈  $\mathbb{Q}$ , sqrt (- 0.09) ∈  $\mathbb{Q}$ )

```

end

Acknowledgements

We thank Bertram Felgenhauer for interesting discussions and especially for mentioning Cauchy’s mean theorem during the formalization of the algorithms for computing roots.

References

- [1] F. Haftmann, A. Krauss, O. Kunčar, and T. Nipkow. Data refinement in Isabelle/HOL. In *Interactive Theorem Proving*, volume 7998 of *LNCS*, pages 100–115, 2013.
- [2] A. Lochbihler. Light-weight containers for Isabelle: Efficient, extensible, nestable. In *Interactive Theorem Proving*, volume 7998 of *LNCS*, pages 116–132, 2013.

- [3] S. Lucas. Polynomials over the reals in proofs of termination: From theory to practice. *RAIRO Theoretical Informatics and Applications*, 39(3):547–586, 2005.
- [4] S. Lucas. On the relative power of polynomials with real, rational, and integer coefficients in proofs of termination of rewriting. *Appl. Algebra in Engineering, Communication and Computing*, 17(1):49–73, 2006.
- [5] S. Lucas. Practical use of polynomials over the reals in proofs of termination. In *Principles and Practice of Declarative Programming*, pages 39–50, 2007.
- [6] R. Thiemann and C. Sternagel. Certification of termination proofs using CeTA. In *Theorem Proving in Higher Order Logics*, LNCS 5674, pages 452–468, 2009.
- [7] H. Zankl and A. Middeldorp. Satisfiability of non-linear (ir)rational arithmetic. In *Logic for Programming and Automated Reasoning*, volume 6355, pages 481–500, 2010.
- [8] H. Zankl, R. Thiemann, and A. Middeldorp. Satisfiability of non-linear arithmetic over algebraic numbers. In *Symbolic Computation in Software Science*, volume 10-10 of *RISC-Linz Technical Report*, pages 19–24, 2010.